APRIL 1992 • A CAHNERS PUBLICATION

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FOR BUYERS OF PRODUCTS, SYSTEMS AND SERVICES

Don O'Shall
Access Control
Coordinator
Lehigh University

DEALING WITH CAMPUS CRIME

Conflicting, Costly Regulation
A Sign of Security's Future? p.14

Compressing
CCTV Signals p.21

Perimeter
Fiber p.45

Long-range
Radio Option p.47

Postal Shift
on Violence
Screening p.51

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VOLUME 29 NUMBER 4

12 SPECIAL REPORT

12 Caught in the Act: Campus Mandates May Spread

14 ACCESS CONTROL

14 Card Access Course
15 Proximity Upgrades
15 Wireless Access Arrives
16 Gates Protect Ranch
18 Campus Access — Gary Schiff

21 CCTV

21 Modular CCTV Approach
21 Video Looping Compression
22 Interfaces to Cash Registers
22 Big Brother — Arthur Bourque
24 Price Drop, Color Rise

29 FIRE PROTECTION

29 Addressable System's Speed
29 On the Market

31 INTEGRATED SYSTEMS

31 Airport Tax Covers Systems
31 Barcode Integration
32 Smart Building Networks

41 IDENTIFICATION

41 Wiegand/Photo Combo
41 Fighting Fake IDs
41 Badge Upgrading?

45 INTRUSION

45 Fiber Optics on Perimeter
45 Sensor Cabling Uses

47 COMMUNICATIONS

47 Long-range Radio
48 Cellular, UL Updates

COVER: Don O'Shall, Lehigh University's access control coordinator, uses magnetic stripe access cards to protect students in residence halls. **14**

Campus security challenges include using intrusion and monitoring systems to eliminate propped doors. **12**

Multi-use photo ID cards with company logos cut down on counterfeit use that can harm a business. **41**

49 HARDWARE

49 Push-button Lock Gets Boost
49 On the Market

51 SCREENING

51 EXCLUSIVE: Postal Service Drops Violence Screening
51 Drug Screening Update

53 MONITORING

53 Uninterruptable Batteries
53 Touch-screen Displays
54 IR Imaging Uncovers Evidence
54 Crisis Planning Software

56 OFFICERS

56 Off-the-shelf Training
56 Liability — Stephen George

59 COMPUTERS

59 EXCLUSIVE: Skepticism Over Dud Computer Virus

7 NEWS

7 McGruff Barking
8 EXCLUSIVE: Feds Want Easy Digital Spying

64 MARKETPLACE

57 Reader Service Cards
62 Showplace
64 Security Offerings
71 Classifieds
73 Index of Advertisers

74 THE ZALUD REPORT

74 Officer Criticism Gets Reaction

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Associate Editor Brenda Moss
Staff Editor Stephen C. George
Production Editor Timothy Russow

Publisher Jack Hollfelder
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VP/Executive Art Director Antonios Pronoitis
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Advertising Contract Manager Joyce Simon

Circulation Group Manager John Bowman

Editorial Offices
1350 E. Touhy Avenue
P.O. Box 5080
Des Plaines, Ill. 60018
(708) 635-8800

NEWS

Reports and incidents that impact asset protection.

The Marketing of McGruff

McGruff is now available on caps, jackets and other apparel for use by corporate security departments.

McGruff, the dog that's taking a bite out of crime, barks for the Crime Prevention Coalition and the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), non-profit organizations that work with local community groups and corporations on a variety of crime awareness and prevention programs.

NCPC has recently licensed use of the trademarked McGruff image to Louisville Manufacturing Co., which offers McGruff caps and apparel personalized with a corporate identity, organization name, slogan or event name.

According to Jack Kenner, regional manager for Louisville Manufacturing, McGruff caps also can contain a "name dropper" label sewn on the cap's sweatband to acknowledge a corporate sponsor.

SECURITY Magazine readers can obtain more information on the line of personalized McGruff licensed products by contacting Jack Kenner at Louisville Manufacturing Co., P.O. Box 1436, Louisville, Ky. 40201 or by telephoning (800) 626-2277. ■

Low Tech Greater Threat

"Most business clients feel threats come from very sophisticated people and electronic techniques," says Howard Miller of Miller Consulting Services, Ltd., Falls Church, Va. "But they really face more of a threat from low technology corporate intelligence gathering."

Miller's firm, which offers myriad services, proved the point by listening to executives talking at a favorite company "watering hole."

"It's very easy to pick up code names, identify people and their positions, build a glossary and piece together a strategic business plan," adds Miller. One type of service offered: an employee awareness program. "In many ways, gathering information and listening are art forms. Human skills are very important," contends Miller. Training employees how to use these skills also protects the company. ■

President Bush Signs In

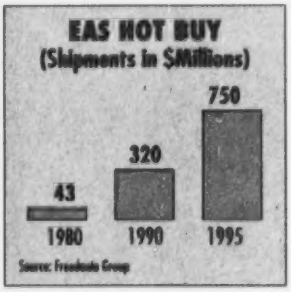
President George Bush went shopping at the National Grocers Association convention earlier this year.

By signing his "John Hancock" on a shopping receipt, Bush used a "yet-to-be-introduced" signature capture point-of-sale (POS) system from NCR Retail Systems Div., Dayton, Ohio. Sized like a small clipboard, it has a pressure-sensitive writing area. NCR also seems willing to integrate it with other retail systems, including security. ■

President George Bush uses a prototype signature capture system by NCR Retail Systems.

IN BRIEF

Dual technology bomb detection is the aim of a $2.4 million contract from the FAA to EG&G Astrophysics Research Corp., Long Beach, Calif. The contract is for development of T-SCAN, which integrates an advanced x-ray technique, Multiple-View/Dual-Energy X-ray, in combination with Thermal Neutron Analysis (TNA). ☐ **More border security** was ordered by Attorney General William Barr. It includes: 300 new border patrol officers; 200 new Immigration and Naturalization Service investigators; and more physical border security — lighting, sensors and patrols. ☐ **The National Security Agency** allegedly is pressuring the cellular telephone industry not to build too much privacy protection into the next generation of cellular phones, according to Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility. A new encryption code, privacy advocates contend, is purposefully weak to allow government spying. ☐ **DNA fingerprinting** got a boost from a study by geneticists at Yale University, who based their reliability findings on samplings from the FBI and Lifecodes, a DNA fingerprint firm.



Electronic article surveillance systems, strong in retail, are moving into the industrial sector, too.

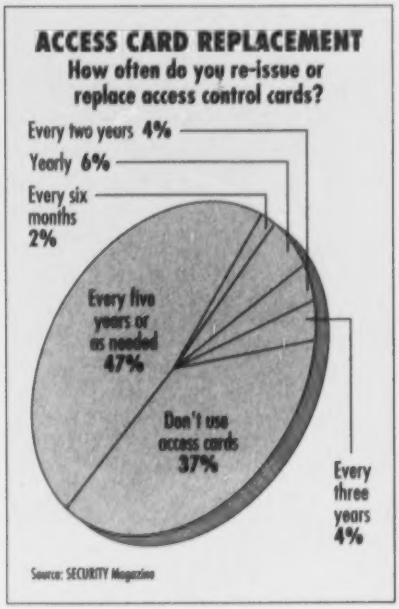
Few Users Plan Card Turnover

A minority of card access system purchasers establish a card re-issuance or replacement schedule.

SECURITY Magazine's 1992 First Quarterly Telephone Survey finds that most card-carrying firms need a reason to replace cards — loss or damage being the usual motives.

On average, just four percent of respondents replace access cards yearly — industry and finance lead here. Industry turns up again at the top of the every-other-year replacement category; industrial "abuse" is a likely cause.

Organizations employing at least 1,000 people are most likely to replace cards yearly or every two years, the survey finds. ■


ACCESS CARD REPLACEMENT
How often do you re-issue or replace access control cards?
Every two years 4%
Yearly 6%
Every six months 2%
Every five years or as needed 47%
Don't use access cards 37%
Every three years 4%
Source: SECURITY Magazine

Access card-carrying firms most likely re-issue cards on an as-needed – vs. planned – basis.

Campus Sets Single-card Example

Students and employees at Duke University need just one card to access residential and academic buildings and pay for meals, haircuts and photocopies.

Students use Duke Cards for campus access and everyday needs. Off-campus facilities are also tied to the system.

This single-source ID card has a name: the Duke Card. It's a magnetic stripe card — vs. smart card — and according to Joe Pietrantoni, Duke's vice president, auxiliary services, the Durham, N.C. university reaps cost-effective security benefits through card use.

"We have about 10,000 cardholders. Since we only need one card — instead of six like many campuses do — we only have 10,000 cards in circulation, not 60,000. This cost savings means we can afford 24-hour, seven-day security coverage."

A Duke Card reader and standard telephone are installed at the front door of each residential hall for access.

Duke University uses the Optim9000 CampusWide System from Harco Industries, Inc., Phoenix, Ariz. The system handles up to 65,000 cardholders and stores two million transactions. ■

For More Information

Harco Industries	Circle 41

Other Selected Campus Access/ID Sources

Diebold Inc.	Circle 42
Edicon Systems Div./Kodak	Circle 43
Matrix Systems	Circle 44
Polaroid Corp.	Circle 45

Card Access On Campus

College administrators, students and parents all have heightened awareness of campus security problems now that the federal Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act of 1990 is in place. I expect the Act to substantially provoke administrators to provide better campus security and access control, since the new law requires uniform reporting of crime statistics.

Gary Schiff

So far, colleges and universities have not used card access technologies extensively because of high-cost and high-volume access requirements. Some schools, however, are beginning to use card access technologies which are coupled with accounting systems and digital photo ID systems.

Compared to colleges in less congested areas, inner city campuses at higher security risk have larger — yet fewer — buildings and few entrances. Access at these schools can be accomplished with card reader-controlled doors or turnstiles at limited access points. For larger, less vulnerable campuses with many buildings and many entry points, threats and risk to the campus may not justify the cost of implementing card access control solely for access' sake. For large campuses with higher crime statistics, card access may be deferred due to budget constraints.

Debit card use is rapidly emerging at more affluent campuses. Through interest on paid-in-advance account deposits, these cards can actually produce revenue to offset the costs of implementing features such as access control.

Campus cards are also useful from an ID standpoint. Coupling the student's picture to the card allows cashiers and librarians to verify that the photo matches the user. Also, digitally-stored ID photos provide convenient card reissuance.

Emerging card technologies and social issues will dramatically affect school administrators, students, parents and card access systems suppliers. — *Gary Schiff*

Gary Schiff, PE, CPP, is president of Schiff & Associates, Bastrop, Tex. ■

Price Drop, Tech Rise Bring Color Out of Grey Area

Slowly but surely, color CCTV systems are gaining greater use and wider acceptance in the security industry. Bob Schindler, national sales and marketing manager for Toshiba Video Systems, Wayne, N.J., discusses some of the forces and developments moving the industry in color's direction.

Q: Why is color taking so long to catch on?

A: People have been buying color, but not here. In Japan now, 50 percent of their security systems are in color. In the U.S., it's about two to five percent. The major reason color hasn't caught on as much here is cost — color is two to three times more expensive than black and white. Plus, the sensitivity isn't low enough. Average black and white sensitivity is .5 lux. A color camera is 5 lux. People have said you can't use them under the same conditions.

Q: What products are in development to change this?

A: As far as Toshiba is concerned, we've got a couple items coming out in May that may turn this perspective around. For example, our IK636A is going to be a 1 lux color camera.

Q: What advantages could offset the cost of color?

A: The obvious answer is that you have more information to go on. Casinos, for example, want to be able to see the colors of the different chips. In banks or other applications, you want to see what color clothes a person is wearing. Basically, you're getting a more complete image.

Q: In addition to technology, what other factors will open up the color market?

A: Well, there are economical factors as a result of the technological developments. It's comparable to the situation with television sets years ago. Black and white was the standard, color was expensive, and gradually that changed. Now, cost comes down, without bringing quality down with it. ■

For More Information

Toshiba	Circle 56
Other Color CCTV Manufacturers Include:	
Burle Industries	Circle 57
Ikegami Electronics	Circle 58
Javelin Electronics	Circle 59
Panasonic	Circle 60
Sanyo	Circle 61

CCD WITH PROVISIONS

88%

Source: SECURITY Magazine

Among those planning to buy CCTV systems, 88 percent prefer black and white CCD cameras with provisions for auto zoom and pan/tilt.

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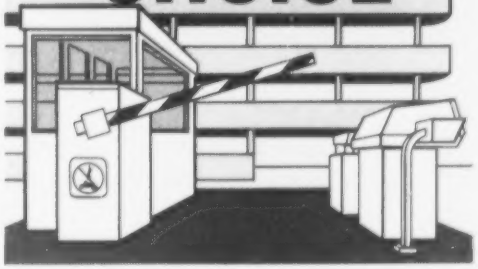

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For information circle **407**

Hot Fiber Optics Systems Move into Perimeter Uses

The fiber optic boom that's hit everything from cameras to phones may add new appeal to outdoor protection.

As an alternative to buried coaxial and electromagnetic sensor cables, fiber optic sensor cables have advantages. "They aren't affected by electromagnetic or radio frequency interference that can cause false alarms," explains Larry Porter, marketing director for Mason & Hanger National Inc., Huntsville, Ala.

And as an alternative to above-ground fence sensors, fiber optics isn't impeded by snow, fog or rain. Buried fiber optic sensing systems, such as Mason & Hanger's new line dubbed FOIDS, responds to pressure, movement and sound, or any combination of these, depending on system configuration and adjusted sensitivity. Stellar Systems, Santa Clara, Calif., offers its pressure-sensitive Sabreline, while Fiber SenSys Inc., Beaverton, Ore., has a Fiber Optic Intrusion Detection System with standard features as well as electro-optics module and signal discrimination electronics.

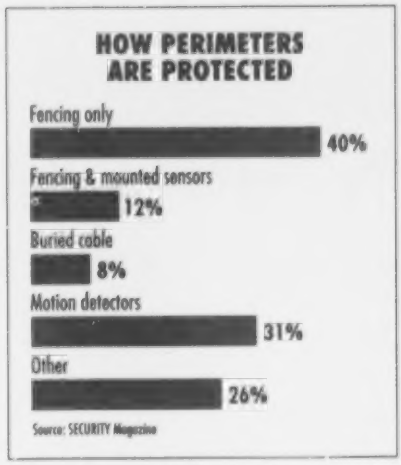
Two concerns about fiber optics, cost and splicing difficulty, are important to consider for outdoor systems.

"These systems use standard, commercially-available fiber optic cable, which runs $1 to $2 per foot," Mason & Hanger's Porter says. "Ported coaxial cable can cost more. It's copper!"

And while splicing fiber optic cable will impede signal strength, standard methods have reduced that loss to .3db. Further, systems such as FOIDS are engineered to run a 60 kilometer (or 38 mile) continuous loop of protection without amplification or repeaters. — *Kerry Lydon, Contributing Editor* ■

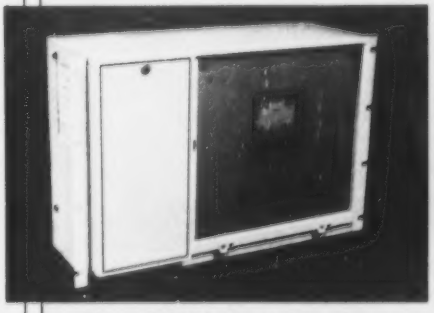
For More Information

Fiber SenSys, Inc.	Circle 156
Mason & Hanger	Circle 157
Stellar Systems	Circle 158



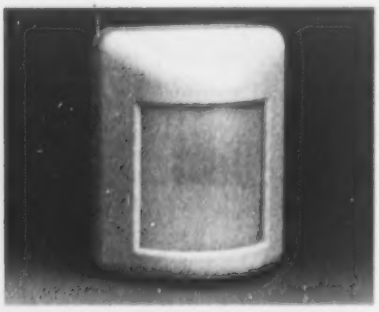
Although security fencing is the perceived norm, many are using motion detectors and other technologies.

On the Market



The CM100 from Senstar is an enhanced control module for the company's Sentrax buried-cable outdoor perimeter security system. CM100 features expanded alarm interpretation and system maintenance reporting. It alarms to provide early detection of RF jamming.

For information circle **161**



The Trapper XP-3 from Aleph International is a passive infrared detector with SMD circuitry. The PIR also has a copper-plated PC board, providing RFI immunity. The XP-3 has a fully-tested dual pyroelectric element, jumper selectable pulse count, walk-test LED and a built-in tamper switch.

For information circle **162**

Standard Sensor Cable Keeps Technological Pace

Fiber optics isn't the only member of the intrusion arena, just the newest. Many existing technologies and intrusion devices are continuing to improve and upgrade.

There is a call for greater range and coverage. Companies like Assessment & Control International, Farmington Hills, Mich., developed a remote intrusion system for multiple perimeters at multiple sites.

"In a way, the technology allows us to be more simplistic," says Marsha Newman, president of ACI, whose 9000-R system, which Newman calls a "smart fence," works with a modem and RS-232 to centralize perimeter alerts from remote sites.

And fiber optics aren't the only system going underground. GPS Standard's buried system uses three-core, fully-screened cable encased in synthetic rubber tubing, making the system more durable to outside conditions. ■

For More Information

ACI	Circle 159
GPS Standard	Circle 160

Postal Service Backpedals Employee Violence Screening

The U.S. Postal Service can't follow through on its highly-publicized November announcement that it will perform background investigations of its 750,000 employees.

Postmaster General Anthony Frank articulated the colossal screening plan one day after the mid-November killing spree at the Royal Oak, Mich. post office. A former letter carrier shot and killed four supervisors.

SECURITY Magazine has learned that by early 1992, the U.S. Postal Service was backpedalling on its plan to screen all employees, saying that such a task is just too large to take on.

A Pledge Is Eluded

"The privacy concerns are immense here," says Lou Eberhardt, postal headquarters spokesman. "And there was never a plan to screen all employees — only those who have had recent problems with management."

Postmaster Frank isn't available for comment: He resigned at the end of February.

Instead, this month, the Postal Service is kicking off a voluntary poll — the Employee Opinion Survey — to gauge employee concerns.

Volunteers Hold Key to Progress

The assessment, developed by Market Facts, a Chicago survey research firm, is an annual voluntary, anonymous, multiple-choice "attitude survey." All "career employees" will have the chance to complete the questionnaire. The last question invites open-ended comments.

"This is not a substitute for individual screening," contends Joe Hillery, principal psychologist for Market Facts' Washington, D.C. office. "It's part of a strategic plan to increase employee commitment.

"The survey will gauge attitude, organizational climate and issues of rewards and recognition," Hillery continues. "We want to use the survey as a diagnostic tool. The 27,000 post offices we will feed data back to are encouraged to work on action plans in accordance with the results we get."

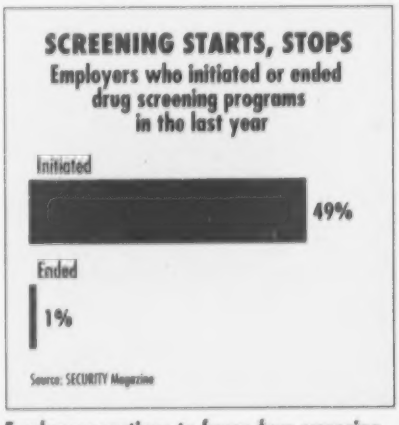
The postal worker survey could alleviate some pressure. Disgruntled postal workers have killed 26 people at work in the last five years. American Postal Workers Union members consistently point out unfair management practices and unreasonable productivity demands that accelerate stress in their workplace. — *Brenda Moss* ■

Drug Screening Still Thrives

As the nation anticipates the aftermath of President Bush's War on Drugs, businesses continue to hail methods which prevent drug-related losses.

SECURITY Magazine's 1992 First Quarterly Telephone Survey finds that just one percent of respondents discontinued an employee drug screening program last year. Industry leads all segments which launched such programs in 1991.

Firms employing at least 1,000 people were most likely to add screening in 1991.



Employers continue to favor drug screening programs, especially for industrial workers.

On the Market

Syva's Emit tox Serum assays are now part of Syva ETS Plus System drug screening capabilities. New are Emit tox Serum Barbiturate Assay, Emit tox Serum Benzodiazepine Assay and Emit tox Serum Tricyclic Antidepressants Assay. The ETS Plus System was designed specifically for drugs-of-abuse testing with emphasis on simplicity and convenience. Results are available within two minutes per test.

For information circle **206**

Wells Fargo Investigative Services offers its Five Star Pre-Employment Screening Program. The program consists of five elements: county criminal record check, state drivers license record check, consumer credit report, social security verification and previous employment verification. Clients receive 72-hour turnaround and custom-designed reports.

For information circle **207**

InterGram, An Argenbright Co., helps employers recognize job applicants' tendencies towards dishonesty and substance abuse. InterGram's pencil-and-paper TrueTest includes scenario questions, and is 84 percent effective, according to the test's publishers. Users have four choices for evaluation: phone-in, mail-in, a handheld computer for self-scoring or computer software.

For information circle **208**

ZALUD REPORT

Trends and directions for buyer planning.

Officer Criticism Stirs Measured Industry Reaction

Increasing competitive and regulatory pressure are slowly transforming the contract security officer industry.

To get a better handle on the officer area, a first-ever national survey — conducted jointly by SECURITY Magazine, associations and consultants — will shoot down some misconceptions and reinforce some stereotypes when it's released next month.

It also comes as contracting shifts from myopic attention to price to consideration of quality issues.

Recently, in a scathing, and some say biased, blast at the largest contract firms, a TIME Magazine report — "Thugs in Uniform" — painted a withering picture, stitching together the extremes of officers gone bad with quotes from "used-to-be" employees.

Pinkerton CEO Tom Wathen calls it "pure trash...an insult to the entire industry."

"The article does an extraordinary hatchet job," says Albert Berger, Pinkerton's president, getting agreement from — of all people — Dennis Dalton of Dalton & Affiliates, Fremont, Calif. The independent consultant, the author of a guide to quality issues within an officer contract, believes the TIME piece showed "significant bias against Pinkerton's and Burns."

There's a different perspective, though. Folks as diverse as The Security Letter's Bob McCrie and Guardsmark's Ira Lipman see a function in bad news — it can stir people to action.

HOW TRAINED?
Percent Using:

On-the-job training	90%
Formal, in-house training	54%
Films, videos	52%
Certification	32%
Magazines	27%
Formal, external training	25%
Shows, seminars	17%
Hire experienced people	1%

Source: SECURITY Magazine

On-the-job and inside training programs are the most popular.

Lipman calls the TIME article "a long overdue indictment of the security industry that exposes problems that require the immediate attention of legislators, business leaders and the public."

Gore Bill Push?

Already simmering is federal legislation proposed by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), which fixes federal hiring and training mandates while setting standards for state regulators.

Spillover from negative media attention may fuel the fire for the Gore bill, says attorney Clifford Ingber, who has represented a number of industry concerns, including Burns International. Ingber, who favors federal legislation, feels the Gore bill needs some work.

"It's not a well thought-out bill — I think it was written by a special interest group," Ingber says. "As written, it favors certain companies over others. There is definitely some bias."

In responding to the incidents which TIME showcased, Charles Schneider, president and CEO of Baker Industries, parent company of Burns, issued a statement that read in part:

"As every one of our people knows, we condemn misconduct — regardless of how minor or infrequent — and work tirelessly to prevent it. Neither I nor anyone else at our companies will settle for anything less than having every one of our security officers qualified to ensure the safety of our businesses, homes and families."

Improvements Demanded

Yet, no matter the amount of truth in such coverage or the marketing and political wrangling behind the push for increased regulation, the smoke may be worth the heat.

"Yellow journalism? I don't agree," says Bob McCrie of The Security Letter in New York City. "While [criticism] focuses on the dirty laundry, it makes a point that the industry has to improve. [TIME] does focus on the problems of bigger companies in the industry, and it does present an unflattering mirror to the industry, but one that we can learn and improve from."

The National Private Security Officer study will help. "Obviously, the data, when available, should give us a much clearer picture as to where the industry is today," adds Sam Martin of Martin Security Resources, Duncanville, Tex.

Martin has pinpointed two issues. One is the ability of contract firms and proprietary force employers to successfully screen applicants' backgrounds without unreasonable hindrance. "Hiding or preventing access to factual information is not a help."

The other issue: licensing requirements vary among the states. "I don't know if federal legislation is the answer," Martin says. — *researched by Stephen C. George, compiled by Bill Zalud* ■

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